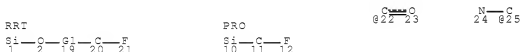


=> d his nofile 11-127; d que stat 129; d his nofile 130

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L1      158 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON VIDAL T7/AU
        E SAINT JALMES L7/AU
L2      47 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON SAINT JALMES L7/AU
L3      71 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ROQUES N7/AU
L4      267 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L1 OR L2 OR L3)
        E SILANES/CT
        E E3+ALL
L5      18085 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON SILANES/CT
L6      351 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 (L) (FLUOROALKYL?/OBI OR FLUORO/OBI(2A)
        ALKYL?/OBI OR AMINOFLUOROALKYL?/OBI)
L7      276 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON FLUOROALKYLSILAN?/OBI
L8      544 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L7
L9      596333 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER#/OBI
L10     1056555 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON AMINO?/OBI
L11      3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L9 AND L10
        D SCAN TI
L12     1066 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 (L) ?FLUORO?/BI
L13      19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND L9 AND L10
L14      20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 OR L13
L15     18536 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ELIMINATION REACTION/OBI
L16      4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND L12
        D SCAN TI
L17      6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 OR L11
        D SCAN TI
L18     159209 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CARBOXYLIC ACID#/OBI
L19     32698 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 (L) ESTER#/OBI
L20      16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND L12
L21      3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND L10
L22      1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND L15
L23      8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 OR L22 OR L17
L24      4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5
L25      1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND L7
L26      4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L24 OR L25)
L27      3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 NOT L23
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L28 STR



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VAR G1=25/22
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
MLEVEL IS CLASS AT 10
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED
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GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 12
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

NAPPINGS

NOD SYM	ROL	NOD SYM	ROL
11 C	PRO	20 C	RRT
12 F	PRO	21 F	RRT
20 C	RRT	11 C	PRO
21 F	RRT	12 F	PRO

L29 1 SEA FILE=CASREACT SSS FUL L28 (1 REACTIONS)

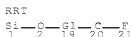
100.0% DONE 5861 VERIFIED 1 HIT RXNS 1 DOCS
 SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

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 L30 8 DUP REM L29 L23 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
 ANSWER '1' FROM FILE CASREACT
 ANSWERS '2-8' FROM FILE CAPLUS
 D QUE STAT L29

=> fil casreact caplus
 FILE 'CASREACT' ENTERED AT 12:01:58 ON 26 NOV 2007
 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:01:58 ON 26 NOV 2007
 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
 PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> d que l30
 L5 18085 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SILANES/CT
 L6 351 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 (L) (FLUOROALKYL?/OBI OR
 FLUORO/OBI (2A) ALKYL?/OBI OR AMINOFLUOROALKYL?/OBI)
 L7 276 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FLUOROALKYLSILAN?/OBI
 L8 544 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L7
 L9 596333 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER#/OBI
 L10 1056555 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON AMINO?/OBI
 L11 3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND L9 AND L10
 L12 1066 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 (L) ?FLUORO?/BI
 L15 18536 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ELIMINATION REACTION/OBI
 L16 4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND L12
 L17 6 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 OR L11
 L18 159209 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CARBOXYLIC ACID#/OBI
 L19 32698 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 (L) ESTER#/OBI
 L20 16 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND L12
 L21 3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND L10
 L22 1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND L15
 L23 8 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 OR L22 OR L17
 L28 STR



VAR G1=25/22

NODE ATTRIBUTES:
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 MLEVEL IS CLASS AT 10
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
 RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

****MAPPINGS****

NOD SYM	ROL	NOD SYM	ROL
11 C	PRO	20 C	RRT
12 F	PRO	21 F	RRT
20 C	RRT	11 C	PRO
21 F	RRT	12 F	PRO

L29 1 SEA FILE=CASREACT SSS FUL L28 (1 REACTIONS)
 L30 8 DUP REM L29 L23 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d .ca fh1t 130 1; d .ca 130 208

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 143:7826 CASREACT Full-text<<LOGINID::20071126>>
 TITLE: Process for synthesis of (fluoroalkyl)silanes from
 esters or aminoalkyl silyl ethers using base
 INVENTOR(S): Vidal, Thierry; Roques, Nicolas; Saint Jalmes, Laurent
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhodia Chimie, Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 19 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2862972	A1	20050603	FR 2003-14002	20031128
FR 2862972	B1	20060217		
CA 2546997	A1	20050616	CA 2004-2546997	20041129
WO 2005054255	A2	20050616	WO 2004-FR3053	20041129
WO 2005054255	A3	20050909		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1687316	A2	20060809	EP 2004-805579	20041129
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS			
CN 1898251	A	20070117	CN 2004-80038301	20041129
JP 2007512296	T	20070517	JP 2006-540547	20041129

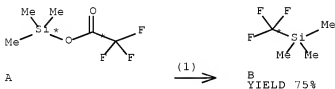
Jennifer Cho 10/580,787

IN 2006CN01858 A 20070608 IN 2006-CN1858 20060526
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2003-14002 20031128
 WO 2004-FR3053 20041129

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:7826

AB The present invention aims at a process of obtaining a fluorinated and silyl derivative Rf-D (e.g. Me3SiCF3) from Rf-Y-O-D (D = silyl; Y = -C(O)-, -CR'(NR2)- (HNR2 is a secondary amine, possibly cyclic (at most 10 C atoms); R' = H, aliphatic or aromatic radical with at most 10 C atoms); addnl. details are disclosed; e.g. Me3SiO2CCF3) and a base (e.g. KO2CCF3) in DMF. Four examples are given; in one example, 33 % of the 66 % of Me3SiO2CCF3 consumed was converted to Me3SiCF3.

RX(1) OF 1 A ==> B



RX(1) RCT A 400-53-3
 RGT C 2923-16-2 Acetic acid, 2,2,2-trifluoro-, potassium salt (1:1)
 PRO B 81290-20-2
 SOL 68-12-2 DMF
 CON 3 hours, 20 deg C -> 140 deg C
 NTE optimization study(optimized on reagent)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:115564 CAPLUS [Full-text<<LOGINID:20071126>>](#)
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:423089
 TITLE: Preparation of organic additive-treated, pyrogenic silica-encapsulated titanium dioxide particles for improving the loading into plastics
 INVENTOR(S): Birmingham, John Nicholas; De, La Veaux Stephan Claude; Hsu, Yunghsing Samson
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005239921	A1	20051027	US 2004-993456	20041119
AU 2005201697	A1	20051110	AU 2005-201697	20050421
CA 2505084	A1	20051027	CA 2005-2505084	20050422

Jennifer Cho 10/580,787

EP 1591490	A2	20051102	EP 2005-9021	20050425
EP 1591490	A3	20060201		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
JP 2005314701	A	20051110	JP 2005-128190	20050426
KR 2006056219	A	20060524	KR 2005-35104	20050427
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-565773P	P 20040427
			US 2004-993456	A 20041119

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:423089

ED Entered STN: 28 Oct 2005

AB The invention provides a composition comprising a titanium dioxide particle having on the surface of said particle a substantially encapsulating layer comprising a pyrogenically-deposited metal oxide; said substantially encapsulating layer having on its surface at least one organic surface treatment material selected from an organo-silane, an organo-siloxane, a fluoro-silane, an organo-phosphonate, an organo-acid phosphate, an organo-pyrophosphate, an organo-polyphosphate, an organo-metaphosphate, an organo-phosphinate, an organo-sulfonic compound, a hydrocarbon-based carboxylic acid, an associated ester of a hydrocarbon-based carboxylic acid, a derivative of a hydrocarbon-based carboxylic acid, a hydrocarbon-based amide, a low mol. weight hydrocarbon wax, a low mol. weight polyolefin, a copolymer of a low mol. weight polyolefin, a hydrocarbon-based polyol, a derivative of a hydrocarbon-based polyol, an alkanolamine, a derivative of an alkanolamine, an organic dispersing agent, or a mixture thereof. This encapsulation and surface treatment improves the loading properties of titanium dioxide in plastics.

IC ICM C08K009-10

ICS C08K003-18

INCL 523210000; 524430000

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

ST titania loading enhancement plastic; alkanolamine treatment titania filler plastic; polyol treatment titania filler plastic; polyolefin treatment titania filler plastic; hydrocarbon wax treatment titania filler plastic; amide treatment titania filler plastic; ester treatment titania filler plastic; carboxylic acid treatment titania filler plastic; sulfonic compd treatment titania filler plastic; phosphinate treatment titania filler plastic; metaphosphate treatment titania filler plastic; polyphosphate treatment titania filler plastic; pyrophosphate treatment titania filler plastic; phosphate treatment titania filler plastic; phosphonate treatment titania filler plastic; fluorosilane treatment titania filler plastic; siloxane treatment titania filler plastic; silane treatment titania filler plastic; metal oxide treatment titania filler plastic

IT Alcohols, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(amino, organic additive; preparation of organic additive-treated, pyrogenic metal oxide-encapsulated titanium dioxide particles for improving loading properties into plastics and rubbers)

IT Carboxylic acids, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(esters, organic additive; preparation of organic additive-treated, pyrogenic metal oxide-encapsulated titanium dioxide particles for improving loading properties into plastics and rubbers)

IT Silanes

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(fluoro, organic additive; preparation of organic additive-treated, pyrogenic metal oxide-encapsulated titanium dioxide particles for improving loading properties into plastics and rubbers)

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:649378 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)<<LOGINID::20071126>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:292829
 TITLE: Synthesis and structure of a 2,4-unsubstituted
 cis/trans-1,3-disilacyclobutane by dehydrofluorination
 of a highly hindered fluorosilane
 AUTHOR(S): Pietschnig, Rudolf; Spirk, Stefan; Belaj, Ferdinand;
 Merz, Klaus
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fuer Chemie, Karl-Franzens-Universitaet Graz,
 Graz, 8010, Austria
 SOURCE: European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry (2005), (11),
 2151-2155
 CODEN: EJICFO; ISSN: 1434-1948
 PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 144:292829
 ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 2005

AB 1,3-Disilacyclobutane bearing steric protective substituents at silicon, were prepared by lithiation and cyclization of Me fluorosilane precursor. Reaction of (Tipt)BuSiF₂ (1) with MeLi gave (Tipt)BuMeSiF (2, Tip = 2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl); dehydrofluorination of 2 by reaction with tBuLi gave cis- and trans-isomers of 1,3-Tip₂-1,3-tBu₂-1,3-disilacyclobutane (3, 1:1 cis:trans ratio) as a tentative result of [2+2] cycloaddn. of the intermediate silene. Crystal structures of 2 and cis-5 are reported. A C-unsubstituted disilacyclobutane is corroborated by their crystal structures; transient intermediate - either the silene or the corresponding silenoid - is generated in a metalation/elimination sequence at low temps., and this intermediate dimerizes to give the corresponding 1,3-disilacyclobutane exclusively, even in the presence of a trapping agent. The significant steric hindrance in the starting fluorosilane and the final 1,3-disilacyclobutane is corroborated by their crystal structures.

CC 29-6 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)
 Section cross-reference(s): 28, 75

IT Silanes
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (cyclic; preparation of sterically protected 1,3-disilacyclobutanes by dehydrofluorination of fluoro-methylsilanes with subsequent cyclization)

IT Silanes
 RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (fluoro; preparation of sterically protected 1,3-disilacyclobutanes by dehydrofluorination of fluoro-methylsilanes with subsequent cyclization)

IT Cyclization
 Elimination reaction
 (preparation of sterically protected 1,3-disilacyclobutanes by dehydrofluorination of fluoro-methylsilanes with subsequent cyclization)

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:596026 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)<<LOGINID::20071126>>
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:260803
 TITLE: Crystal structure of a Dewar benzene derivative formed from fluoro(triisopropylsilyl)acetylene
 AUTHOR(S): Hanamoto, Takeshi; Koga, Yukinori; Kawanami, Toshio; Furuno, Hiroshi; Inanaga, Junji

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Applied Chemistry, Saga University, Saga, 840-802, Japan

SOURCE: Angewandte Chemie, International Edition (2004), 43(27), 3582-3584
CODEN: ACIEF5; ISSN: 1433-7851

PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:260803

ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 2004

AB Spontaneous cyclotrimerization of fluoro(triisopropylsilyl)acetylene, prepared from 1,1-difluoroethylene in one step, gives the corresponding fluorinated Dewar benzene derivative Elimination of HF from 1,1-difluoroethylene with subsequent deprotonation was achieved by reaction with sec-BuLi at -70°; silylation of the lithium fluoroacetylide gave FC.tpbond.CSiPr3 (1), stable in solution at 25°. Structure of 1 was confirmed by its reaction with CH2N2, affording 3-fluoro-5-triisopropylsilyl-1H-pyrazole (2). Compound 1 undergoes spontaneous trimerization in hexane solution upon prolonged standing, affording Dewar benzene derivative, 1,3,4-trifluoro-2,5,6-tris(triisopropylsilyl)bicyclo[2.2.0]hexa-2,5-diene (3), which was structurally characterized by x-ray crystallog.

CC 29-6 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)

Section cross-reference(s): 24, 75

IT Elimination reaction

Silylation
(preparation of (fluoroethynyl)silane and its cyclotrimerization to give bicyclo[2.2.0]hexa-2,5-diene (Dewar benzene) tris-silyl trifluoro derivative)

IT Silanes
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of bicyclo[2.2.0]hexa-2,5-diene (Dewar benzene) tris-silyl trifluoro derivative by cyclotrimerization of (fluoroethynyl)silane)

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:867937 CAPLUS Full-text<<LOGINID:20071126>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:354156

TITLE: Water-in-oil makeup emulsions

INVENTOR(S): Simonnet, Jean-Thierry; Verloo, Aurore; Ozee, Emmanuelle

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1358870	A1	20031105	EP 2003-290847	20030404
EP 1358870	B1	20060614		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
FR 2839259	A1	20031107	FR 2002-5512	20020502
FR 2839259	B1	20060224		
AT 329568	T	20060715	AT 2003-290847	20030404

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ES 2266745	T3	20070301	ES 2003-3290847	20030404
JP 2003321345	A	20031111	JP 2003-126655	20030501
JP 3950078	B2	20070725		
US 2004009131	A1	20040115	US 2003-426630	20030501
US 2005031560	A9	20050210		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-5512	A 20020502
			US 2002-393115P	P 20020703

ED Entered STN: 06 Nov 2003

AB Cosmetic makeup emulsions (foundations) comprise an aqueous phase and an oily phase, an alkyl C8-22 dimethicone copolyol (5%), and pigments encapsulated in hydrophobic substances. Thus, a formulation in the oily phase contained cyclohexasiloxane 33, Abil EM-90 4, iron oxides encapsulated in disodium stearyl glutamate 7, TiO2 encapsulated in disodium stearyl glutamate, Hectorite 0.7, and Aerosil R972 0.6 g; an aqueous phase comprised glycerol 3, NaCl 0.5, preservative qs and water qs to 100 g. The 2 phases were mixed to give a cosmetic foundation formulation.

IC ICM A61K007-48

ICS A61K007-42; A61K007-06; A61K007-02

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT Amino acids, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(acyl; water-in-oil makeup emulsions)

IT Lanolin

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters; water-in-oil makeup emulsions)

IT Phosphates, biological studies

Silanes

Silazanes

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fluoroalkyl; water-in-oil makeup emulsions)

IT Amino acids, biological studies

Canola oil

Castor oil

Corn oil

Cottonseed oil

Fatty acids, biological studies

Fluoropolymers, biological studies

Glycols, biological studies

Hydrocarbon oils

Jojoba oil

Lecithins

Mica-group minerals, biological studies

Olive oil

Oxides (inorganic), biological studies

Palm oil

Paraffin oils

Petrolatum

Polyamides, biological studies

Polyesters, biological studies

Polysiloxanes, biological studies

Soaps

Soybean oil

Sunflower oil

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-in-oil makeup emulsions)

IT 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-11-4D, Stearic acid, esters 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 111-01-3, Perhydroxqualene 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 112-80-1D, Oleic acid, esters 112-85-6, Behenic acid

112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 123-95-5, Butyl stearate 142-82-5, Heptane, biological studies 142-91-6, Isopropyl palmitate 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, esters 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 428-59-1, Hexafluoropropylene oxide 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 506-43-4, LinOleyl alcohol 506-44-5, LinOlenyl alcohol 540-84-1, Isooctane 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 556-67-2, Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 1309-37-1, Iron oxide, biological studies 1873-90-1, Heptamethylhexyltrisiloxane 2090-64-4, Magnesium hydrogen carbonate 2915-57-3 6938-94-9, Diisopropyl adipate 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7787-59-9, Bismuth oxychloride 9002-84-0, Teflon 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9016-00-6, Polydimethyl siloxane 10043-11-5, Boron nitride, biological studies 10101-66-3, Manganese violet 12240-15-2, Prussian blue 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 17955-88-3, Heptamethyloctyltrisiloxane 22766-83-2, 2-Octyldodecyl myristate 26942-95-0, Glyceryl triisostearate 27458-93-1, IsoStearyl alcohol 29806-73-3, 2-Ethylhexyl palmitate 30399-84-9, Isostearic acid 31807-55-3, Isododecane 31900-57-9, Polydimethyl siloxane 34316-64-8, Hexyl laurate 34362-27-1, 2-Hexyldodecyl laurate 34464-38-5, Isodecane 34513-50-3, Octyldodecanol 36653-82-4, Cetanol 38079-62-8, Disodium stearoyl glutamate 42131-25-9, Isononyl isononanoate 57455-37-5, Ultramarine blue 57568-20-4, 2-Octyldodecyl lactate 60908-77-2, Isohexadecane 61417-49-0 81230-05-9, Diisostearyl malate 83138-62-9, Polyglyceryl isostearate 110734-66-2, Abil WE 09 120486-24-0, DiGlyceryl triisostearate 134112-33-7, 2-Octyldodecyl palmitate 145686-34-6, Cetyl Dimethicone copolyol
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-in-oil makeup emulsions)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:426658 CAPLUS Full-text<<LOGINID::20071126>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:251951

TITLE: Trifluoroacetylation and ionic hydrogenation of [2-(3-alkoxythienyl)]di(1-adamantyl)methanols

AUTHOR(S): Lomas, John S.; Vauthier, Edouard; Vaissermann, Jacqueline

CORPORATE SOURCE: Universite de Paris 7, Associe au C.N.R.S., Institut de Topologie et de Dynamique des Systemes, Paris, 75005, Fr.

SOURCE: Perkin 2 (2000), (7), 1399-1408

CODEN: PRKTFQ; ISSN: 1470-1820

PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 2000

AB Lithiation of 3-alkoxythiophenes followed by reaction with di(1-adamantyl) ketone leads to anti-[2-(3-alkoxythienyl)]di(1-adamantyl)methanols where the C-OH proton is intramolecularly hydrogen-bonded to the alkoxy group. The structure of the 3-methoxy derivative was confirmed by a single crystal X-ray diffraction study. Reaction of this alc. with trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and trifluoroacetic anhydride (TFAA) in dichloromethane gives a trifluoroacetate, the initially formed carbocation undergoing an intramol. 1,5-hydride shift to give a carboxonium ion. However, in the absence of anhydride, trifluoroacetate is formed to the extent of about 15% only. Ionic hydrogenation with TFA and an organosilane in dichloromethane gives syn- and anti-[2-(3-methoxythienyl)]diadamantylmethanes by reduction of the

carbocation, with a preference for the isomer with the Ad2CH hydrogen close to methoxy. The corresponding 3-ethoxy compound behaves quite differently: in TFA-dichloromethane a trifluoroacetate is formed which then eliminates acetaldehyde to give anti-[2-(3-hydroxythienyl)]diadamantylmethane. In the presence of an organosilane syn- and anti-[2-(3-ethoxythienyl)]diadamantylmethanes are formed together with the 3-hydroxy derivative. Isotope labeling expts. show that the anti deoxygenation product is obtained by reduction of both the carbocation and the carboxonium ion. The 3-isopropoxy derivative reacts sluggishly with TFA and, with an organosilane, tends to give preferentially the less stable, syn deoxygenation product. The activation energies for syn to anti rotation in the [2-(3-alkoxythienyl)]diadamantylmethanes indicate significant differences in the steric effects of the alkoxy groups.

CC 22-7 (Physical Organic Chemistry)

IT Elimination reaction
Elimination reaction kinetics
(from intermediate trifluoroacetate)

IT Silanes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(hydride donors; exptl. and model DFT studies of the carbocation-mediated trifluoroacetylation and ionic hydrogenation of anti-[2-(3-alkoxythienyl)]di(1-adamantyl)methanols)

REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:528885 CAPLUS Full-text<<LOGINID::20071126>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:317076

TITLE: Fluororubber sealing compositions and method of their application

INVENTOR(S): Kaneko, Takeo; Myake, Haruhisa

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Glass Co Ltd, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	---	-----	-----	-----
JP 07034060	A	19950203	JP 1993-201197	19930721
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-201197	19930721

ED Entered STN: 06 May 1995

AB Title compns., developing high adhesive strength to metals without primers, comprise (A) fluororubbers containing units derived from vinylidene fluoride, for example, propylene-tetrafluoroethylene-vinylidene fluoride copolymer (I), hexafluoropropylene-vinylidene fluoride copolymer, or hexafluoropropylene-tetrafluoroethylene-vinylidene fluoride copolymer, (B) amino-containing silane coupling agents, (C) solvents, (D) vulcanization agents, and optionally (E) ≥ 1 compound selected from titanate esters, organotin carboxylate esters, and Al alkoxides, and (F) silicate esters. A substrate is coated with the composition, placed on another substrate, and heated. Thus, a composition of I 100, MT carbon black 30, Kyowamag 150 3, Calvit 6, bisphenol AF 2, tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate 1, N-(β -aminoethyl)- γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane 3, and BuOAc 400 parts was applied to a stainless steel sheet to 0.5 mm thickness, the coated sheet was placed in contact with another stainless steel sheet, dried at room temperature for 1 h, and heated

- at 170° for 10 min to develop strong adhesion (cohesive failure of the elastomer layer).
- IC ICM C09K003-10
ICS C08K005-54; C08L027-16
- CC 42-11 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 39
- ST fluororubber aminosilane coupling agent sealant; silicate ester fluororubber aminosilane sealant; titanate ester fluororubber aminosilane sealant
- IT Silanes
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(amino-containing, coupling agents; in fluororubber sealing compns. with good adhesion to metals)
- IT Sealing compositions
(fluororubber compns. containing aminosilanes with good adhesion to metals)
- IT Carboxylic acids, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(organotin esters; in fluororubber sealing compns. with good adhesion to metals)
- IT Coupling agents
(silanes, amino-containing; in fluororubber sealing compns. with good adhesion to metals)
- IT Rubber, synthetic
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fluoro, vinylidene fluoride-containing; containing aminosilanes for sealants with good adhesion to metals)
- IT Rubber, synthetic
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hexafluoropropene-tetrafluoroethylene-vinylidene fluoride, containing aminosilanes for sealants with good adhesion to metals)
- IT Rubber, synthetic
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hexafluoropropene-vinylidene fluoride, containing aminosilanes for sealants with good adhesion to metals)
- IT Rubber, synthetic
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(propene-tetrafluoroethylene-vinylidene fluoride, containing aminosilanes for sealants with good adhesion to metals)
- IT 9011-17-0, Hexafluoropropylene-vinylidene fluoride copolymer 25190-89-0, Hexafluoropropylene-tetrafluoroethylene-vinylidene fluoride copolymer 54675-89-7, Propylene-tetrafluoroethylene-vinylidene fluoride copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(elastomer; containing aminosilanes for sealants with good adhesion to metals)
- IT 78-10-4, Tetraethyl orthosilicate 1343-98-2D, Silicic acid, esters 1760-24-3, N-(β -Aminoethyl)- γ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane 5593-70-4, Tetrabutyl titanate 7429-90-5D, Aluminum, alkoxides 20338-08-3D, Titanic acid, esters
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(in fluororubber sealing compns. with good adhesion to metals)

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:47470 CAPLUS Full-text<<LOGINID::20071126>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:47470
TITLE: Coating having low reflectance
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59115840	A	19840704	JP 1982-225787	19821224
JP 03030492	B	19910430		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1982-225787	19821224

ED Entered STN: 09 Feb 1985

AB A coating of silane compound or transparent resin, having a refractive index of same or higher level compared to a transparent substrate, is formed on the substrate and a coating composed of polyfluoro group-containing compound is applied on top to give a multilayer coating. The surface reflectance of glass and plastic substrate can be decreased and hence the coating is useful for doors, windows, and optical lenses. Thus, $\text{Rf}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Si}(\text{OMe})_3$ (I; $\text{Rf} = \text{CnF}_{2n+1}$, $n = 6, 8, 10, 12$ mixture, average 9.0; prepared from $\text{RfCH}:\text{CH}_2$, HSiCl_3 and MeOH) was dissolved in Fronsolve R-113 and Me_2CO . Glass plate was first soaked in a solution containing the reaction product of 3-(glycidyloxy)propyltriethoxysilane and $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OMe})_3$, dried, and then soaked in the I solution, and cured. The coating had good hardness and low reflectance.

IC B32B017-10; B32B027-00

ICA B32B027-30

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 57

ST nonreflective coating fluoroalkylsilane; silane fluoro compd coating; epoxysilane adduct nonreflective coating; aminosilane adduct nonreflective coating; glass plate nonreflective coating; plastic substrate nonreflective coating

IT Optical materials

(antireflective films, multilayer, containing fluoroalkylsilanes, for transparent substrates)

IT 67-56-1D, reaction products trichlorosilane and ethylene perfluoroalkyl derivs. 74-85-1D, perfluoroalkyl derivs., reaction products with trichlorosilane and methanol 79-41-4D, perfluoroalkylethyl esters, polymers with glycidyl methacrylate 106-91-2D, polymers with perfluoroalkylethyl methacrylates 307-34-6 692-50-2 919-30-2D, reaction products with iso-Pr perfluoroalkanecarboxylates 1760-24-3D, reaction products with glycidyloxytriethoxysilane 2530-87-2 2602-34-8D, reaction products with trimethoxysilylpropylethylenediamine 2768-02-7 3089-11-0D, fluoro derivs. 3388-04-3 10025-78-2D, reaction products with methanol and ethylene perfluoroalkyl derivs. 21652-58-4 24801-88-5 25068-38-6 74328-56-6 80941-13-5 88553-97-3 94403-04-0 94403-06-2D, reaction products with fluoroalkyltrichlorosilanes

RL: USES (Uses)

(coatings containing, antireflective, for transparent substrates)

IT 919-30-2

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reaction of, with perfluoro esters)

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Nov 2007 (20071125/ED)

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<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

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L1	158	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	VIDAL T?/AU
L2	47	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SAINT JALMES L?/AU
L3	71	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ROQUES N?/AU
L4	267	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L1 OR L2 OR L3)
L5	18085	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	SILANES/CT
L6	351	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L5 (L) (FLUOROALKYL?/OBI OR FLUORO/OBI(2A) ALKYL?/OBI OR AMINOFLUOROALKYL?/OBI)
L7	276	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	FLUOROALKYLSILAN?/OBI
L8	544	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L6 OR L7
L9	596333	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ESTER#/OBI
L10	1056555	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	AMINO?/OBI
L11	3	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L8 AND L9 AND L10
L12	1066	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L5 (L) ?FLUORO?/BI
L15	18536	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ELIMINATION REACTION/OBI
L16	4	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L15 AND L12
L17	6	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L16 OR L11
L18	159209	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	CARBOXYLIC ACID#/OBI
L19	32698	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L18 (L) ESTER#/OBI
L20	16	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L19 AND L12
L21	3	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L20 AND L10
L22	1	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L20 AND L15
L23	8	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L21 OR L22 OR L17
L24	4	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L4 AND L5
L25	1	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L24 AND L7
L26	4	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L24 OR L25)
L27	3	SEA FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L26 NOT L23

=> d .ca 127 1-3

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:515327 CAPLUS Full-text<<LOGINID::20071126>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:53963

TITLE: Allyl esters substituted by a difluoromethylene group, their synthesis process, and their use

INVENTOR(S): Saint, James Laurent; Roques, Nicolas; Bernard, Jean Marie

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhodia Chimie, Fr.; Rhone Poulenc Chimie

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 31 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: FRXXBL
 LANGUAGE: Patent
 French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2849025	A1	20040625	FR 2002-16308	20021220
FR 2849025	B1	20051014		
WO 2004065347	A1	20040805	WO 2003-FR3780	20031217
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2003299334	A1	20040813	AU 2003-299334	20031217
EP 1631539	A1	20060308	EP 2003-799615	20031217
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
JP 2006511592	T	20060406	JP 2004-567023	20031217
US 2004147789	A1	20040729	US 2003-740802	20031222
US 2006069284	A1	20060330	US 2005-539639	20050616
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2000-1744	A 20000211
			WO 2001-FR364	W 20010212
			US 2002-203075	A2 20020806
			FR 2002-16308	A 20021220
			WO 2003-FR3780	W 20031217

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:53963

ED Entered SIN: 25 Jun 2004

AB Trans-RfR1C:CR2CH2OR3 (Rf = group having a difluoromethylene group that bonds with the rest of the mol., R1, R2 = H, alkyl, or aryl, R3 = electron attracting group such that ROH is an acid with pKa ≥8) (I), useful for preparation of N-containing heterocycles, are manufactured by contacting RfR1CHCXR2CH2OR3 (Rf, R1-3 = same as in I, X = halo) with a strong N base of which the associated acid has pKa ≥12 or a N-free anionic base in polar solvents. Thus, contacting CF3CH2CHClCH2OAc with 1 equivalent diazabicycloundecene 17 h at 0° in diisopropyl ether gave 83.22% CF3CH:CHCH2OAc.

IC ICM C07C069-533

ICS C07D207-08; C07D261-02

CC 23-17 (Aliphatic Compounds)

Section cross-reference(s): 27, 28

IT Silanes

RL: RGT (Reagent); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(amino, dehydrohalogenation agent; preparation of allyl esters substituted by difluoromethylene groups by dehydrohalogenation for preparation nitrogen-containing heterocycles)

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on SIN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:313054 CAPLUS Full-text<<LOGINID::20071126>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:117470

TITLE: Non-defluorinative electrochemical silylation of ethyl

trifluoroacetate: a practical synthesis of trifluoroacetyltrimethylsilane via its ethyltrimethylsilyl ketal

AUTHOR(S): Bordeaux, Michel; Clavel, Philippe; Barba, Alic; Berlande, Muriel; Biran, Claude; Roques, Nicolas

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Organique et Organometallique (UMR 5802 CNRS), Universite Bordeaux 1, Talence, F-33405, Fr.

SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (2003), 44(19), 3741-3744
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:117470

ED Entered STN: 24 Apr 2003

AB An efficient method for the preparation of original trifluoroacetyltrimethylsilane CF₃COSiMe₃ in two steps from readily available Et trifluoroacetate is described. Electrochem. reduction of Et trifluoroacetate using a sacrificial anode and performed on a semimolar scale in the presence of excess chlorotrimethylsilane afforded the unprecedented corresponding ketal CF₃C(SiMe₃)(OSiMe₃)OEt in 30-56% isolated yield. Treated with concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature, the ketal directly led to pure CF₃COSiMe₃ in 86% yield.

CC 29-6 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)
Section cross-reference(s): 72

IT Silanes
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of trifluoroacetyltrimethylsilane via electrochem. silylation of ethyltrifluoroacetate with chlorotrimethylsilane)

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:566057 CAPLUS [Full-text](#)<<LOGINID::20071126>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:185088

TITLE: Preparation of silyl fluorine-containing sulfonates and sulfonates

INVENTOR(S): Roques, Nicolas; Forat, Gerard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhodia Chimie, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9943687	A1	19990902	WO 1999-FR415	19990224
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

Jennifer Cho 10/580,787

FR 2775478	A1	19990903	FR 1998-2437	19980227
FR 2775478	B1	20000519		
AU 9925265	A	19990915	AU 1999-25265	19990224
EP 1056753	A1	20001206	EP 1999-904945	19990224

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

JP 2002504557	T	20020212	JP 2000-533439	19990224
ZA 9901521	A	20000825	ZA 1999-1521	19990225

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1998-2437 A 19980227
 WO 1999-FR415 W 19990224

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 131:185088; MARPAT 131:185088

ED Entered STN: 08 Sep 1999

AB The invention concerns a low-cost silylation method for RfS(O)mOH in which m = 1 or 2, Rf represents a radical of formula -(CX2)p-GEA in which the symbols X, identical or different, represent a F atom or a radical CnF2n+1 with n ≤ 5 preferably ≤ 2; p ≤ 2; and the symbol GEA represents an electroattractive group, characterized in that the silylation agent is a derivative SiR4 with R representing a C1-C6 saturated alkyl and said silylation agent reacts with RfS(O)mOH in the presence of at least SiR2HY with R as defined above and Y representing a halogen atom. For example, 1.1 mol Me4Si (containing 3.18% 2-methylbutane, 1.39% Me2HSiCl and 2.4% MeHSiCl2) was added dropwise to 1 mol triflic acid at 0-5° over 3 h; distillation gave 63.5% CF3SO3SiMe3 with 99.9% purity.

IC ICM C07F007-08

CC 29-6 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)

IT Silanes

 RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)

 (halosilanes; preparation of trialkylsilyl sulfinates and sulfonates in presence of impurities of)

IT Silanes

 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

 (tetraalkyl; for preparation of trialkylsilyl sulfinates and sulfonates)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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